THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Terms of Publication.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker, Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,

Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &c. &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 29, 1811.

Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office, until Friday the 20th of September next, for building a BRIDGE across Turtle Creek, where the State Road crosses the same, near Myers Powell's Tavern. A Plan whereof may be seen at this office.

THOMAS BAIRD,
JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY, } *Com'rs.*

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the first day of October next, a PURSE of *SIXTY DOLLARS* will be run for on a handsome course in the Town of M'Kee's Port, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be won by the best 2 of 3 three mile heats.

On Wednesday, a Purse of *FORTY DOLLARS*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

On Thursday, a Purse consisting of all the *Entrance Money*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 one and an half mile heat.

Those who start horses for any of the above Purses, must expect to confine themselves to the principles of Racing, so far as to avoid any intention of jockeying, jostling, or any thing that may appear unfair Each horse to carry catch riders.

August 26, 1811.

TO THE PATENT INVENTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber, has considered the disadvantage which numbers of persons, are under with respect, to their inventions—the time is running on, and they are not gaining that emolument, from their ingenuity.

He proposes to offer himself, as agent or factor, provided a model is sent on to Mr. David Ott, druggist Georgetown, D. Columbia, or to Wm. Mc' Mahan, agent to the U. S. indian factories, Cumberland Potomack, this being the best way, it can be sent on to Pittsburgh.

The advantages to be derived from this will be considerable, this town is rapidly increasing in manufactories, and is the depot of trade,—travelling to the seaboard of the U. S. and to all parts of the new states, watered, by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary streams. The patenties may depend on my industry to serve them. RT. SMITH.

Note.—As soon as a number of models come on, provision will be made to have them deposited in a room in the Court-house. They must come in a light box.

☞ His brother tipos will do a national benefit, to give this a place in their papers, a few times gratis.

Out Lots for Sale.

The Fifty Acres of Land, lately advertised for Sale, on the Monongahela River, nearly opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, and in view of Pittsburgh, it is divided into ACRE LOTS, in such a way that two or more may with convenience be thrown together.—A draft of which may be seen with Philip Mowry, Esq. who is authorised to make sale of said Lots.

Should they not all be sold at private Sale by Friday the 13th of September next, they will on that day be sold at Public Auction. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Peebles's, sign of the Bear, in Pittsburgh, at which time and place the terms of sale will be made known.

ISAAC GREGG.

August 20, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFATORY.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Diller late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of Samuel Rippey, in Pitt township, on Friday the 13th of September next, in order to make settlements with the subscribers—those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested for adjustment.

JULIET DILLER, *Adm'x.*
JONAS ROUP, *Administ'r.*

August 14, 1811.

FLEESON & CO.

In Market Street, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE received a consignment of *4th proof Brandy, Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, Havanna Sugar in boxes*, and *prime Green Coffee in barrells*, for Sale for Cash, or approved endorsed notes at 60 days.—Also for sale *Salt by the barrel, Castings by the ton, &c.*

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th day of September, at at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

One hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Curry on the north, William Carrel on the west, John L. Edwards on the south, and John Gormley and others on the east, on which is erected a cabin and small stable, about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, and also a young bearing orchard; the property of Thomas Young, at the suit of James Gray.

All the right title and interest, in and to an equal half part of lot No. 113, bounded southwardly by Liberty street, eastwardly by the other half of said lot, northwardly by Penn Street, and southwardly by lot No. 114, containing in breadth on Liberty street and Penn street 30 feet, and in length or depth from Liberty to Penn streets about 240 feet, excepting and reserving a piece of ground fifteen feet wide for the use of an alley across the middle of said lot; the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Arthur Ker, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

THE MORAL WORLD.

The glorious examples of Joseph Addison and Samuel Johnston, are sufficiently powerful to excite us; the humblest of their disciples to devote some portion of the periodical page to those solemn themes, which it highly imports us to meditate at the sacred season. Let it be remembered, even by the giddiest lounger, that when we select a moral speculation for the reformation of the reprobate, or the contemplation of the pious, we are studious that genius, eloquence and religion should be blended.

Port Folio.

There is no one habit, or quality which exerts such a powerful influence on all the affairs of life, as the sternuous exercise of those active powers, which God has implanted in the nature of man. On what but the exertions of those powers, can we depend for the cultivation of the soil, the invention of manufactures, and, in short, for the production of every thing which constitutes the good and the ornament of human life.

It may seem strange, but it is not more strange than true, that if men wish for any thing like pleasurable ease, the only way to obtain it is, by patient and persevering industry. For what tends so much to disturb our quiet or harrass our minds, and corrode our hearts, as those vexations and inconveniences, which the want of exertion is sure to bring upon us. By neglecting the exercise of our active powers, we do not exonerate ourselves from difficulties, or put ourselves out of the reach of sorrow. We have all some interests to take care of, some business to manage, some duties to perform. Now to neglect these interests, this business, and these duties, is only to run up an account with Time, which will accumulate to a sum, that we shall find it painful, if not impossible to discharge.

Nothing gives occasion to so much labour, as idleness, and to labour the most afflicting, because accompanied with poignant regret, for our past neglect. In all the affairs of life, industry, continual and persevering, saves that labour which idleness only accumulates. In our common household concerns, does not the neglect or intermission of vigilance and exertion make our subsequent labour to retrieve the past, greater than it would otherwise have been? Does it not force us to do much in a little time? or, if our idleness be not merely an occasional, but a lasting intermission of exertion, does it not inevitably produce an irretrievable disorder, and ruin in our affairs? Enter the house of the slothful, and you will behold almost every thing out of place; dirt accumulating for want of cleanliness; the family ragged, and every appearance of squalled poverty in the dwelling. By much slothfulness, says Solomon, the building decayeth, and thro' idleness of the hands, the house droppeth through.—In the habitations of the industrious, no repairs are any sooner wanted than they are performed; thus the building is kept compact and weather-proof; but in the dwellings of the slothful, one little rent in the walls, one broken pane in the casement, or one opening in the roof is left neglected after another, till the whole building is pervious to the wind, or leaks like a sieve. The remark may be applied to many similar cases in which sloth is suffered, by a gradual accumulation of evil, to produce the most serious mischief, to the temporal, as well as the moral interests of men, which a little exertion, in the first instance, would easily have prevented. Is it idleness, or the unwillingness to exercise our active faculties, which causes our bad habits to become powerful and our good habits to fall into decay.

Besides, if we regard only present pleasure, industry has greatly the advantage over sloth. Industry by employing the attention, calls it off from those various uneasinesses and anxieties, which will otherwise intrude into our hearts, and depress our spirits, while it prevents that langour, that dreary void in our breasts, which is the consequence of inaction. Sloth, is, in itself painful, it causeth the mind and the heart, which are so actively employed, to prey upon themselves, and to become their own tormentors, and executors. There is no pleasure in doing nothing, or having nothing to do. For that vacancy of thought, that deadness of the attention, which are the concomitants of idleness, are more depressing than the most continual toil.

What are the fruits of sloth? By sloth do we acquire any gain, or pleasure? do we enlarge our fortune, or reputation? do we increase the number of our friends, or diminish the number of our foes? no: it tends to impoverish our circumstanses, to multiply our pains, to increase the aversion of our enemies, and to chill the good will of our friends; and in short, in those various embarrasments and sorrows, into which it is sure in the end to plunge us, to leave us without resource in our want, or consolation in our woe.

But by constant and unremitting industry, by attention to our busines, to our family, to our friends, to our various domestic or social ties, we increase our reputation, our property, our self approbation: we provide resources against the hour of difficulty, agreeable recollections against the season of sorrow, friends to cheer us in the depression of uneasiness, and to help in time of adversity. Thus industry tends greatly to make us lead a happy life, and to protect ourselves against its various contingencies and diseases, as well as human sagacity and virtue, can protect us.

Industry is the only possible road to the acquisition of good habits; and there is no good habit necessary to salvation which industry may not acquire. When we first commence the formation of a good habit which seems contrary to our present forward inclinations or secular interests, the work may seem difficult; but patient industry, the persevering exertion of our active powers, will soon render what is difficult easy, and what is unpleasant agreeable. Every successive exertion, when we are doing any thing contrary to the bent of our natural inclination, makes the next endeavour more easy; takes off from the aversion; and adds so much to the willingness to perform it. Thus, our nature is, by degrees accommodated to habits, once the most adverse to the principles of our minds, or the wishes of our hearts. Thus, hardy habits of virtue are acquired. To court ease, is to involve ourselves in difficulty; but to combat difficulty, is to obtain ease.—For every difficulty, when overcome, proves a source of pleasure; while, on the other hand, a loose and idle longing after pleasure, often proves a source of trouble. There are no difficulties whatever, in the way of our progress in goodness, and consequently, in our road to heaven, which industrious exertion may not overcome; & as when they are overcome, they always more than repay the primary pain, which is transcient, by the subsequent pleasure, which is lasting, we have every reason not to be discouraged; but instead of letting sloth govern us, are incited sternuously, and in good earnest, to set about the performance of those things, which make for our present and eternal good.

Industry contributes to succes in every enterprise; the industrious who are determined to exert themselves, feel confident of succeeding by exertion. It is an old saying, but in most cases will be found a very true one, that men can effect, what they think they can effect; because what they think they can effect, they have usually the courage to undertake, and the patience to persist in executing. It has often been said, that he who has begun any work, has advanced half way towards its completion. Now the sluggard has not the courage to shake off his indolence and begin, he is damped at the sight of difficulties, which his imagination magnifies, and all his power of action are cramped by the love of ease. But the industrious, who has tried the strength of his powers, in many a hardy trial, is not to be disheartened by the many difficulties and vexations, which may set themselves in array against him, at the threshhold of any undertaking; for he is conscious that habitual activity, assisted by the favor of God, will every day diminish those difficulties and vexations in number and quality.

The industrious is not dismaved by the obstructions at the beginning, so much as he is animated by the reward, at the end. He knows that God has made the most precious gifts, and particularly virtuous habits, the most difficult to attain; but then he has, in order to stimulate our endeavors, annexed the greatest reward to their attainment. It is a hope of reward which sweetens toil; we forget the present by anticipating the future. When the husbandman is ploughing, sowing, tilling, or manufacturing the land, amid the dreary rains of autumn, or the hoary frosts of winter, he is doing what at the moment may be disagreeable to his feelings, or adverse to his inclination; but is he not cheered by the prospect of future good, by the means of subsistence which he is providing, and by the sight of the waving harvest, which will crown his toils? For the rains of autumn and the frosts of winter, all contribute to the superintending care of him who rules the fertility of the earth, and the benefit of man.

Their own mouths condemn them, not we.

Mr. Smith represents Mr. Madison as a person utterly unfit for his high office, in the opinion of the heads of all the departments of state; as a person *not* of energetic mind, *not* of enlarged and liberal views, *not* of temperate and dignified deportment, *not* of honorable and manly feelings; in short, as a peevish scolding *old woman*, but *no witch*; and withal, thickly bedaubed with *plaster of Paris*. On the other hand, the Reviewers, in the government paper, represents Mr. Smith as one who had been well known, previously to his appointment to the secretaryship, to be wanting both in capacity and integrity, and quite unfit for his place; as one whose appointment excited astonishment among his acquaintance, and was effected by *miserable intrigue*; as one so brainless that he has no opinion of his own, and never differed in opinion with any body; in fine, as one who had not a single good quality to balance his bad ones.

Are these things so? Have these *republican* gentry told the truth of one another? No wonder then that our country is brought to its present miserable plight. See the idols which democracy has set up. Rate their characters according to their own published opinions of each other, and you will clearly perceive them to be, like the gods of the heathen, "*vanity and a lie.*"

According to the Review in the government paper, Mr. Robert Smith had been well known, previously to his appointment to the second office in the great American republic, to want capacity and integrity; he was of all men most deserving of the *fool's cap*—so great a dunce as to be scarcely capable of walking the streets without running his head against a post. Those these are not the very expressions of the reviewer, his meaning seems to go this length, or nearly: and he expressly says, that Mr. Smith's appointment was effected by *miserable intrigue*.

Indeed! Is this the real character of Mr. Smith? Well then, who appointed or nominated him to the office of secretary of state? Mr. Madison himself. Was Mr. Madison ignorant of the talents and character of the man upon whom he bestowed the highest office in his gift? Certainly not. For eight long years, that is to say, during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration, they had been colleagues in office. "There was between us," (says Mr. Smith) "an intimate personal intercourse." Therefore, if Mr. Smith wanted integrity, and was in a manner destitute of even the rudiments of good sense, Mr. Madison of all men had the best opportunity to know his unfitness for office. Yet he nominated him to the senate, in preference to scores of men excellently qualified for high posts in the government. What ineffable baseness was this! What treachery to the interests of the American republic! Can charity itself be so far expanded as to admit that the doer of such a deed is fit for the office of President of the United States, or that he has any proper regard for his country.

But if the appointment of Robert Smith to the office of secretary was effected by *miserable intrigue*, of this miserable intrigue Mr. Madison must have been either the author or the dupe. Make the best of it, and admit the *latter* supposition. The *august* President of the United States, from whom a little more than bare common sense might be reasonably expected, is *duped* by a junto of political swindlers; duped so egregiously as to nominate a knave and a dunce to the highest office in the commonwealth, next himself; and this notwithstanding he had been in habits of closest intimacy with the man for eight years together. The very friends and champions of Mr. Madison would make him a mere *gull*.

But this is not all, nor indeed the worst of it After Mr. Madison had actually tried Robert Smith and found him wanting; after he had long and thorough experience of his total want of capacity—What did he do? Why he offered him the embassy to Russia. Yes, the man whom Mr. Madison and his friends now affect to consider, not only as known from the beginning to be wanting in integrity, but as a stupid blockhead—as hardly fit for a huckster's clerk—this very man Mr. Madison would fain have sent to Russia, with a fine salary and a fine outfit, to transact the affairs of our country with the government of a vast empire.—And we scruple not to say that, had Mr. Smith kept his mouth shut, and accepted the proffered mission, the National Intelligencer, with the ready concurrence of the President, would since as formerly, have held him forth to the long bamboozled American public as a man of sterling honesty and

Continued to [illegible]

abilities and a patriot of the first order. In such an event, Madison, Smith and Co. would all, to this day, have feasted in much amity upon the emoluments of their respective offices, like flies in a honey-pot.

(Con. Courant.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) *Aug.* 30.

On Tuesday last the election of representatives to our general assembly was held throughout the state. We are happy to inform our friends so far as our information extends, the result is auspicious to the cause of liberty. The federalists still have the same majority which the suffrages of the people gave them last spring. The following gentlemen were re-elected in this town:—James B. Mason, Samuel W. Bridgham, Tristram Burges, and Benjamin Hoppin, Esquires.

WASHINGTON, *August* 27.

General Wilkinson left this city on Saturday last for Fredericktown, to attend the Court Martial summoned to meet there in a few days. It is doubted, we believe, whether or not a quorum will be present on the day assigned for opening the court; in which case it will, we presume, be adjourned from day to day, until a quorum appears.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27.

Under the Paris head of July 9, we find a dispatch from Gen. Count Suchet, dated the 29th June, announcing the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of two months, during which time, five successive assaults were made. The garrison consisted of 18000 men, of the best troops in Spain. Four thousand men were killed in the city—from 10 to 12000 attempting to save themselves by passing over the walls, 1000 of whom were sabred and drowned, and nearly 10,000 including 500 officers, are prisoners, and are on their march to France. About 1500 men were found wounded in the Hospitals. Among the prisoners are the Governor, Don Juan de Conturas; three Field marshals, and 479 officers. Twenty standards, 40,000 bullets and bombs, and 500,000 pounds of powder and ball are also taken. Under the same head, is a dispatch from marshal Soult, dated before Badajoz, the 21st of June, announcing the raising of the siege of that place by the British; and of his having formed a juction with the army of the south, under gen. Marmont, late Massena's army.

From the Boston Centinel, Aug. 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 16th July were received yesterday in the Packet from Liverpool.

These papers are filled with articles from the American journals relating to the President and Little Belt affair; and with a thousand remarks thereon. Commodore Rodgers' despatch had been published and commented upon; but since its publication the strictures on the event in the ministerial papers had evidently become less angry and belligerent; and one of them has acknowledged that though there are crooked lines in the American Commodore's letter, that Bingham's letter was *not straight*, Bingham's despatch had not been published intire. The 'Courier' admits that the Little Belt may have fired the first single gun; but insists that the President gave the first broadside; and conducted very unbecoming a neutral vessel. The discussion has produced some very able disquisition on the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals.

We learn that the Packet spoke on the Banks, a British cruising vessel, & was informed from her that Admiral Yorke's squadron was cruizing in those latitudes waiting the return of a despatch vessel, which he had sent to Mr. Foster, to regulate his future proceedings. The report that the Admiral's squadron contained four sail of the line probably arose from the Antelope of 50 guns, bound to Newfoundland, being in company.

The passengers in the Packet say, the irritation which the first account of the battle between the President and Little Belt, had excited in the English people, had abated; and at the last dates the expectation of an immediate war had subsided.

LONDON, July 16.

Our accounts from Lisbon state that Lord Wellington had sent Blake with 10,000 men to make a diversion in the Condado, in the rear of Soult's army. He is to co-operate with Gen. Graham from Cadiz.

According to official accounts, at the last dates from Elvas, Lord Wellington had 45,000 left after detaching Blake; and reinforcements were continually arriving at Lisbon. The French army was estimated at 53,000; but it is reported that a body of these has been sent to look after Blake.

A gentleman is just arrived from Antwerp, and from his report of the state of things in that quarter, the rest of the continent may be pretty well judged of.—He informs us that there are no less than 4000 culprits employed on the works at Antwerp the most of them on account of offence in relation to the conscription laws: the severity of the French government not being satisfied with the conscript themselves, who attempt to escape, but extending itself to prefects, mayors, magistrates, and other municipal officers, who had charge of the districts in which such escapes took place. Many persons of this discription possessing property and of the greatest respectability, were among the workmen.—Our informant recognized some of his mercantile friends in chains, who had in happier times held the first offices in the principal towns and cities of the continent.—from themselves he learned the cause of their sufferings, and that some of them had been setenced to 5 and some to ten years hard labour, suffering a conscript or two to escape in their districts. This gentleman also not being a British subject was at liberty to travel through Flushing, where he had an opportunity of examining the grand dock which was blown up by the English, on their evacuating the island of Walcheren; and upon this subject he states that the French had not made the least progress towards its restoration.

PARIS, July 12.

The Imperial Vaccine Institution held a meeting on the 6th inst. under the Presidency of Count Frochot. M. Husson reported, that during 1808 & 1809, there had been returns made of 599,885 vaccinations in the 95 departments; and that during that time 60, 902 persons had taken the small pox, of which 12,140 had died; and 2066 others deformed and disfigured At the close of a very interesting discourse on the subject, M. Le Prefect closed the session by informing the Society of the happy vaccination of the King of Rome; this event giving assurance of the progress and general adoption of a method by the greatest of sovereigns for the safety of the heir of the first throne in the world.

From the Boston Repertory.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The United States' frigate John Adams, arrived in this port, from Cherburgh, in France on Wednesday evening. He sailed on the 17th of July, & the next day landed a messenger on the coast of England.

Captain D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels, and among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of despatches for government, and brings many letters and papers. The letters are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

Captain D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

An arrival from Bordeaux has brought French papers as late as the middle of July.

If we may credit the papers, the French Empire enjoys the greatest degree of prosperity and felicity. Every thing appears splendid, pompous and improving; but though NAPOLEON boasts of his overflowing treasury, we looked in vain for some suggestion that any part of the THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars so scandalously stolen from our countrymen, sold and put into his pocket, would ever be refunded.

The papers are more communicative on the war affairs of Spain than formerly.—Taragona, a second Saragossa, after a long siege, had been carried by assault, by the troops under SUCHET, the latter end of June. The garrison made a most obstinate resistance, a great part of them were put to the sword, and the city sacked.—SUCHET, now created a Marshal, confesses his loss to have been great;—that of the Spaniards has also been very heavy'—Such defenders of the soil may be conquered but never subdued.

Scarcely a word was said of Russia; and the numerous officers who quitted Spain remained in Paris.

There is an intimation in the French Expose, that *Bonaparte* will send 350,000 additional troops into Spain; to find the graves in which an equal number have already been deposited.

BOSTON *Aug.* 27—On Saturday last arrived the brig Female, Creigh, from Bordeaux, in a passage of 33 days, with papers to the 14th ult.

King Joseph arrived at Bayonne, on the 23d of June on his way to Madrid.

Two ships of the line were launched at Antwerp on the 9th of June. So much towards the 200, with which the Emperor has promised to conquer England.—Cardinal Fesch, the Emperor's uncle, is President of the Council resident at Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon in his late Expose states, that France has 1,800,000 soldiers, and when new armies are marched towards Spain, there will still remain 400-000 infantry, and 50,000 cavalry, in the interior, on the coasts &c."

The French papers contain a long Expose of the situation of the Empire. It says," the continental system followed for ten years will be sufficient to destroy the resources of England; but will not change the position of France, which has been 10 years without maritime commerce, and will be yet without it. Bonaparte adds he wishes "for peace, but only for one that will be permanent, which can only be secured by the existence of a fleet; that he can make peace with safety when he has 150 sail of the line, and that before long he shall have that number."

From the New York Gazette, Aug. 29.

A FRENCH PRIZE.

The British Ship Tottenham, captain Young, bound from London to Grenada, arrived here yesterday, a prize to the French pivateer Duke of Dantzic, capt. Arragnaudaie, a member of Bonaparte's legion of honour. She was captured off Barbadoes, the 3d inst. and the captain and crew, except 3 men and 2 boys, were put on board the privateer. The Tottenham mounts about 10 guns, and was taken early in the morning by surprize. The prize came into our harbor with the French flag flying over the English, and the union down. The prize-master alledged, that he put into this port for want of provisions, water, &c. The privateer had taken 5 or 6 other ships, which she burnt. We believe this to be the first French prize that has put into this port since the days of Citizen Genet.

We understand that the Tottenham has been seized by the collector.

Capt. Tabor of the ship Mary, who arrived here yesterday, left Oporto on the 19th of July. He states that the combined British, Spanish and Portuguese armies were in cantonment, as was also that of the French, during that of the summer months; and that no battle had taken place since that of Albuhera.

The account mentioned in yesterday's paper of a battle having been fought in Portugal on the 18th of July, is not entitled to any credit. We have advices in this city, direct from Lisbon as late as the 23d of July—and if an action had taken place, it would have been announced at Lisbon by telegraph in less than 24 hours after; besides, captain Taber, of the Mary, 31 days from Oporto, heard nothing of it.

Capt. Crow, who left Madeira the 26th ult. four days after the sailing of the Funchal, says their is not the least foundation for the report of another battle.

A few days since the Philadelphia papers announced the capture off the Delaware, by a British cruiser of the ship Dolphin, bound from Philadelphia to Orleans and the ship Rose bound from the same port to Sweden. The account of the capture of the first named vessel has been contradicted; and that of the second we shall now contradict on the authority of capt Getty, of the ship Ariadne, who spoke to the Rose on the 24th inst. lat. 40. 50. long. 66, then 4 days out, all well.

Capt. Getty, of the ship Ariadne, politely favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with Belfast papers to the 14th of July, which contained extracts from the London Gazette to the 9th inclusive.

The London papers contain but little news. The official letter of Commodore Rodgers appears in one of the papers with this remark," It is a very plausible statement, and makes us extremely anxious for the publication from authority of Capt. Bingham's despatches."

LATEST FROM LISBON DIRECT.

By the arrrival at New-York of the brig Alliance, captain Brumley from Lisbon, which place she left the 24th July, we learn that there had been no recent general battle, up to that date, between the allied and French armies. Four thousand British troops destined for Malta, touched at Lisbon a few days before captain Brumley sailed, and were ordered to land and join Id. Wellington's army.

From the Delaware Statesman Aug. 16.

FRENCH PIRATES.

THE DILIGENCE AND MARENGO.

On Friday evening last the Diligence left New-Castle, and during the night anchored at Reedy island where the Marengo was. On Saturday they left there in co. and on Sunday were seen at the capes.

We are informed from the most respectable source that twenty three additional recruits were put on board the Marengo, the evening before she sailed by a sloop. Where the sloop was from or in which of our towns the men were enlisted, we have not understood.

By the following letter from the revenue officer of New-Castle, it appears that we were correct in stating, that powder, matches, &c. had been put on board the French privateer Diligence, although we were misinformed respecting their arrival in one of the New-Castle boats.

NEW-CASTLE, Aug 26, 1811.

MR RILEY—On Thursday evening the 20th inst. a small sea boat came along side of the packets at this place, after which a person that came down in the boat produced to me a regular permission from the collector of Philadelphia, for to reship on board the brig Diligence three hundred muskets and four hundred pistol cartridges, sixteen horns of powder, and a number of matches; stating them to have been landed from the Diligence when she arrived there, the same was passed under my inspection into the brig's boat No arms or other ammunition has been put on board the Diligence at this place to my knowledge.

DAVID MORRISON.

From the evidences which we have received of Mr. Morrison's exertions to prevent an infringement of the law by the French privateers, we feel confident that "no other ammunition was put on board the Diligence, with his knowledge," but we very well know that she might have received many warlike articles without his knowledge.

THE MARENGO.

We some days since stated, that Capt. Ordonnaux, of the French privateer, Marengo, had arrived in this city, with several trunks and boxes of treasure. We since learn, that he has deposited in our banks upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie—33,000 of which was taken from the English ship Exchange.

The Marengo is pilot boat built, 191 tons, carries 10 guns, and has a crew of 70 men, (with the exception of the officers) composed chiefly of vagabonds of all nations. The Capt. of the Belvidere British frigate, supposed it to be this privateer, when he ran foul of the schr. Susan, off Long Branch.

N. Y. Gaz.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 13, 1811.

We do not believe that our readers will take any interest in either of the following tickets—we publish them merely to shew from what materials legislators for Pennsylvania can be manufactured.

In the early part of the summer, a mandate was issued from the Head-Quarters of Democracy in this town, ordering elections to be held in the different townships of Allegheny county, to elect delegates to attend at Mr. M'Cullough's tavern on the 12th of August, and nominate candidates for the ensuing annual election. Accordingly some attended, and agreed upon the following *very suitable characters:*

Governor—Simon Snyder.

Senator—Thomas Baird.

Assembly—Samuel Scott, William Marks, Jr. Joseph Reed, James Scott, (Butler)

Commissioner—Philip Gilland.

Auditors—James Kerwin, Hugh Davis, Henry Baird.

This nomination displeased a number of democratic brethren. They have offered the following Ticket in opposition to the above. We publish their address.

To the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny county.

A very large number of the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny county, being much dissatisfied with the nomination made by a majority of the delegates, on the 12th August, at William M'Cullough's, cannot support that ticket; as they well know most of the persons nominated are not entitled to their suffrages as republicans, being unqualified for the stations to which they have been nominated.—They also well know that the ticket formed on the 12th of August, was the result of the machinations of a few designing and ambitious individuals, for sinister purposes. They, therefore, after mature deliberation, recommend the following ticket as worthy of support, and as one which is eminently calculated to promote the true republican interests of this county. Every individual on the ticket is of established republican character, and what is of the first importance to the cause of liberty and independence, well qualified for the respective offices which they are nominated for.

Governor—Simon Snyder.

Senator—Robert Moore (of Beaver)

Assembly—William M'Candless, Alexander Snodgrass, John Vance, Eliakim Anderson (of Butler.)

Commissioner—Philip Gilland.

Auditors—Matthew Stewart, Robert Cochran, John Neel.

WE, the undersigned democratic republicans of the county of Allegheny, respectfully recommend the foregoing ticket to the consideration of our republican brethren, as being truly worthy of their support, and are, very respectfully, their friends and fellow-citizens.

John Snodgrass,	*James Martin,*
James Riddle,	*Hugh Jolly,*
John Gormley,	*Joseph M'Clurg,*
Jacob Hull,	*William Brown,*
Joseph West,	*Jonathan Lowe,*
E. Pentland,	*John Moore,*
R. M'Elhenney,	*W. M'Cullough,*

It will be seen, by an advertisement in this Gazette, that Robert Magee is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. Mr. Magee is well known to the people of the country—is acknowledged to be qualified for the office, and should he be elected, we have no doubt but that he will fulfill his promises, and discharge the duties "without favour or affection to any man or party of men."

The Frankfort (Ken.) Argus, of the 4th inst says, "We have understood from good authority, that Governor Harrison, has requested of the Executive of this state, permission for a troop of the Jefferson cavalry to accompany him on his proposed expedition against the Indians, and that the request was granted. The company was to be made up out of volunteers from the two troops in Jefferson county; Captain Funk will command them. Governor Harrison's first object is to erect some forts upon the upper boundary of our late purchase from the Indians; and eventually to remove the banditti which have been collected upon the Wabash river by the Shawanoe prophet. This statement may be relied on. A kind of inofficial statement is afloat, that the Shawanoe prophet will be taken into the custody of the whites, if he can be caught."

The President having, at the demand of the British minister, disavowed any orders as having occasioned the chase and battle with the Little Belt, and agreed to call a naval court upon the conduct of captain Rodgers, as we intimated some days ago, upon the authority of accurate letters from Washington, the apprehensions of war excited in England by that conflict, and the sailing of admiral York with a reinforcement for the Halifax fleet in consequence, do not indicate the approach of hostilities.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Published by order of the board of Property of Pennsylvania.

AUG 1, 1811.

Whereas warrants for land are frequently issued, under the existing laws of the Commonwealth, upon certificates in due form, stating that the settlements have been legally made; yet in many instances, it afterwards appears, that actual settlements have not been made, agreeable to the spirit and meaning of the law, and many disputes have arisen in consequence of warrants being thus fraudulently obtained.

The Board of Property, therefore taking the premises into consideration and the consequences that have arisen and that hereafter are likely to arise by reason of warrants being thus fraudulently obtained; as well as the evil effects, which frequent perjuries, and disrespect for the laws, will have on the morals of society; and conceiving it to be their duty to prevent, as much as possible, those consequences; do decide that warrants obtained for lands, whereon no settlements have been made, conformably to the Law of the 30th December, 1789, which defines a settlement to be "an actual, personal, resident settlement, it manifest an intention of making it a place of abode and means of supporting a family, and continued from time to time," &c. as irregular and fraudulent, and ought not to avail the party obtaining the same. And the Board do direct that no survey made on any such warrant shall be received, or patent issued thereon, until the Surveyor-general and the Secretary of the Land-office are satisfied that a legal settlement has been made and continued on the land. And the Surveyor-general is hereby directed, to instruct his Deputies to note, particularly, on every return of survey, made upon warrants, upon an alledged settlement-right, what kind of settlement was on the land at the time of surveying the same. And if any deputy neglect so to do, the Surveyor-general is directed not to file the return, but send it back immediately to the Deputy from whom it was received.

JOHN COCHRAN,
Secretary Land-Office.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The gentlemen who compose the Court of Inquiry, appointed by the Secretary of the navy to investigate Commodore Rodgers' conduct, prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of war Little Belt, assembled on Saturday morning, on board the U. S. frigate, United States, now lying in the port of New-York, and entered upon the business of their appointment.—The court is composed of commodore Decatur as President, Captains Chauncey and Stewart, Associate Members, and Adjutant Gen. Wm. Paulding, Judge Advocate, in the place of Nathan Sandford, Esq. who declined serving in that capacity on account of ill health. It is supposed that the business will occupy the Court several days.

In the Charleston city Gazette, of the 27th ult. we find the following article:

BANK ROBBERY!

We are informed that the late Branch Bank of the United States in this city, has been entered since Saturday last, and robbed of SPECIE to the amount, already ascertained, of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The locks we understand, show no marks of violence!

THE PORTUGUESE.

Of no people on earth so contradictory opinions abound. A late traveller pronounced them 50 years behind other nations. Mr. Murphy has been indulgent to the female character.—He says the ladies are chaste, modest, and extremely affectionate to their husbands. No woman goes out of doors without the permission of her husband or parents. To avoid all suspicion, men, even though relations, are not allowed to visit in their apartments, or to sit beside them in public places. Their abstemiousness is conspicuous in their countenance, which is pale, tranquil and modest; those who accustom themselves to exercise have, nevertheless, a beautiful complexion. Their eyes are black and expressive, their teeth extremely white and regular. In conversation they are polite and agreeable. In manners persuasive and unaffected. The form of their dress does not undergo a change perhaps once in a age. Milliners, perfumers, and fancy dress makers, are as unknown as in Lacedemon.—The history of their laws supplies sufficient evidence of the national character. After the sentence of death may have been pronounced, it was provided by a law that the sentence should not be executed till the expiration of 20 days, in favor of the criminal's defence. This law had existed nine cen-

turies; under it the lives of prisoners had been prolonged for many years.—The marquis de Pombal ordered a return of all the prisoners in the kingdom. Many had been liberated for a gratuity. Among them was one whose sentence had been passed seven years, and in that time he lived in the country and earned his bread very honestly. Mr. Murphy says, "The gaoler now summoned him to appear. He instantly obeyed, re-entered his cell, and was ordered for execution. But on a representation of his conduct made to the king, he was pardoned, in consideration of his punctual regard to his promise, and the blameless character he maintained in the neighbourhood where he worked. It was not an uncommon thing for prisoners to remain many years in prison, and some were employed upon expeditions in newly discovered countries, and their punishment was expiated by their services. "The punishment of transporting criminals to foreign settlements originated with the Portuguese. A mode of punishment, perhaps, of all others, attended with the most salutary consequences to the criminal and the community." But another traveller observes, that the Portuguese are more superstitious than the Indians as they converse less with other nations, and add cruelty to superstition in the penance, by which they torment themselves publicly.—That they have a jealousy of foreigners, and yet the people owe all the comforts of life to foreigners, as their European and Indian dominions produce little more than wine, oil, oranges and gold; and they grudge the *money* paid to other nations for their *corn*, clothes, and other more necessary commodities. Their industry has not been well employed, or their commerce directed favourably to their national interest. Another situation may remove these evils.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORETOP.

OLD grandfather Time, so far as I have seen him pictured in all the editions of the New-England primer, is as bald as a cobler's lap stone. The text, therefore, cannot be taken literally. To make you understand it aright, and it is full of wisdom, is my present purpose. Gentle reader, to "take time by the forelop," means nothing more nor less than to *do your business in season.*

Are you a mechanic—enter on your day *book* every thing you let go on credit at the moment you dispose of it; *never* put it off till another time; the memory is treacherous, and you may forget the number or the price. Post your books every Saturday. Look frequently at your accounts. He who looks at his books often, understands his accounts and always turns to them with pleasure: while the man who posts his books but once a year, and turns to them but seldom, always does it with reluctance; he hates to settle an account, and had rather lose a few cents than draw off the bill; and thus he loses the worth of a good cow in the year by his indolence. I mentioned cents.—They are little things; but recollect what old Robert says—"*many a mickle makes a muckle*," cents make dollars—grains of wheat, though little things, make up thousands of bushels. "Take care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves."—Go in debt as little as possible, and never for things not absolutely necessary. Keep debt and credit, you can then tell how you stand with the world. Settle your accounts as often as once a year with every body: if you cannot get the balances due you, take notes on interest. Keep this number of old Robert, and read it over once in a while. Now the man who will pursue this advice, will not only do his business with ten times more ease to himself and customers, but he will save enough to clothe his children and send them to school.

Are you a farmer? It is particularly necessary that you "should take time by the forelop." The whole profits of the farmer depend on his business being done in season. If a week gets the start of you in the spring you may chase it all summer without overtaking it.

Why there's neighbour Scrabble; he has a good farm, and is a hard working, frugal man; nevertheless he is always behind hand. He plants his corn when all the neighbours are weeding their's. It gets hoed but once, because harvest presses upon him—the early frost generally kills half that the weeds dont choke; and the consequence is, off an acre which ought to yield him 50 bushels, he gets but 15 or 20. Come Mr. Scrabble, pull up—overtake time for once—get your crops in well and in season, and your labour will be easier by half, and twice as profitable.

When I was last at Applebury, I went to see my old acquaintance Mrs. Mobcap; though a very clever woman she never yet learned to "take time by the foretop." The consequence was, her kitchen looked as though it was slut's holyday. The hearth was covered with pots—the sink full of dishes—the dog was running away with the dish-cloth, and madam in full pursuit with the broomstick, chanced to step on a mashed potatoe, up flew her heels, and I do believe on my honour, she would have shown her garters, but she had just pulled them off to tie the broken dasher of the churn together. When her ladyship had adjusted her dress, she made a thousand excuses for looking all at sixes and sevens, but really she had got a little behind her work: To make amends the good woman seized the broom, and I was glad to retreat from being buried in the dust. Ladies, listen to old Robert. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Do one thing at a time, and finish what you begin. Keep your kitchens as neat as your parlours. Be regular in your domestic duties. Always wash on Mondays, and for the credit of your daughters, if you have to rise by day light, be sure to have your clothes hung out before noon, and your baking finished before dinner. Keep your children neat, and when they grow up they will keep themselves clean. As to the article of scolding, I know it would be useless to prohibit it altogether, but I pray you forbear as much as possible, for there is nothing so ill becomes the rosy lip of a pretty woman as a scowl or an angry expression.

THE BLACK BULL.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Colchester, in Connecticut, was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighbourhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions, which they were unable to adjust among themselves. They deputed one of their number to the venerable Mr. Buckley for his advice; with a request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into serious consideration, and the advice with much deliberation, committed to writing. It so happened, that Mr. Buckley had a farm in an extreme end of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant, (for in those aristocratic days of our forefathers it was no sin for a clergyman to own land and other property, provided he came honestly by them.) It was necessary for Mr. Buckley to give some directions to his tenant; in superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church. The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle all their disputes—the moderator read as follows:

"You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong and you will take special care of the *Old Black Bull.*"

The mystical advice puzzled the church at first; but an interpreter among the most discerning ones was soon found, who said—"Brethern this is the very advice which we need.—The direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of our members. We must guard the church by our master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold.—And we must in a very particular manner, set a watchful guard over the Devil, the *old Black Bull*, who has done us so mush hurt of late."

All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Buckley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was, all their animosities subsided, and peace and harmony was restored to the long afflicted church.—What the subject of the letter sent to the tenant was, and what good effect it had upon him, the story does not tell us.

HABITS CORRECTED.—It has been observed that, if we adopt a solitary habit of life or action, during one month, it may be preserved for the whole of one's existence. Therefore, to conquer a vicious habit, or acquire a good one, there is only occasion for firmness and resistance during one month.

TEMPERANCE.—The pleasures of the temperate man are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

TRUTH.—Protagoras, a Greek philosopher, maintained, that all is illusion, and that there is no such thing as truth—but Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma. Your proposition is true or false; if it be false, then there is something true, and your proposition falls.

A SENTIMENT.—To withdaaw from society by retirement, is ungenerous and selfish—to live in entire indolence, useless to ourselves and others, is mean and detestable.

PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Be strict, punctual, regular, assiduous and diligent in your calling. Keep your papers, keys, and every thing in such an order as to be able to find every article in the dark. Bestow a still more rigid care upon the property of others which is entrusted to you. Never lend books to others which you have borrowed. If any be lent to you, send or carry them back in proper time, & do not give your friends or servants the trouble to fetch them. Every body is glad to be connected and to transact business with a person of punctuality: be in time at the place to which you have promised to come, though you should be the only one that is so regular; good and bad examples of that sort are generally imitated and the irregularity of others is no excuse for ours.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, sober, steady and attentive to his business, to go down to the Mississippi as Overseer of a plantation. As a liberal salary would be given, none but one recommended as above need apply to Mr. B. IRWIN, in Pittsburgh.

September 10, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS his services to any person who may wish to establish a

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

He is perfect master of the business in all its variety, and would engage either as a partner, or take a compensation for his services. For further particulars apply at the tavern of William M'Cullogh, in Pittsburgh, to

JOHN EVERETT.

September 10, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d of September inst. the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No. 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning, numbered in the plan of said borough, No. 310, on which is erected a two story log house, And also 150 acres of land situate in Elizabeth township, on the Yonghagany river, adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabbin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Shff.*

September 9, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Alegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d day of September next.

Sixty nine acres of land in Versailles township, on which is erected one large two story house and one other house, of which is forty-one acres cleared, sixteen acres of which is meadow, bounded by George Miller, William Boyd, the widow Ludwick and others, taken in execution as the property of John Herron, at the suit of Adam Rodebough, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sep. 2, 1811. 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d of September next,

Two certain contiguous brick houses and lot or piece of ground situate in Pittsburg, bounded by Union street, by property of William Bennet, by jail alley, and property of James Robertson, containing on Union street forty feet, more or less and extending from said street to said alley, subject to a yearly ground rent of 76 dollars; also a brick house and lot of ground, on the east side of the Diamond in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by the diamond by property of Boyle Irwin, by a private alley, and by property of the heirs of John Wilkins deceased, containing in front on the diamond twenty feet and eastwardly back to said private alley leading into diamond alley. Also, all the right in a quarter lot in Pittsburgh, thirty feet on Strawberry alley, and running back 120 feet, now occupied by Michael O'Brian, being the north west corner of lot No. 453, and also all the right to the issue and profits of said quarter lot of ground, and the ground rent of 30 dollars annually issuing out of the same quarter lot, the property of Joseph Davis, at the suit of William Govett and C. Govett, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

September 2, 1811.

Came to the subscriber's living in Robinson township, Washington county, near White's mill, a white and red COW, has a bit out of the under side of the right ear, and has a large bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

August 10, 1811.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. W. BULLET,

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY, on FRIDAY next, the 6th of September, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and Market street. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh; and those who will repose confidence in him, may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils. Please apply to Mr. Lewis Peters, in Market Street corner of he Diamond. August 31, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE,

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags,*

ALL per
John M'C
Allegheny
required to a
Walker, in El
the 24th day of
to make settlements
Those having demands
tate, are required to exhibit the
time and place, properly attested, for adjustment.

WM. M'CLURE } *Acting Executor.*

September 12, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Shff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next.

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt townsdip, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be the present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the

REFORMED PRESBYTERY,

In the case of the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

LOST,

IN April last, between Pittsburgh and Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, a *Red Morocco*

POCKET-BOOK,

containing a number of accounts and other papers.

ALSO,

an Account Book. If the finder will return them to *Joseph Becket, Esq.* near Williamsport, or to the subscriber, he will receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

The papers are of no use to any person but the owner.

WILLIAM S. BRANT.

August 14, 1811.

and Family
INES.
e cure of most diseases to
n the Human Body is liable.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON of Edinburgh

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
(Price fifty cents)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

—

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr. Tissot's
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole Proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm and the *Ascarides*, orround and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits. *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their opperation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each pack of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills. have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most oher purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and landas they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of siporders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, it is infinely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c.—— These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sit by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of thes ole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D

The Trustees
Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Watkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.
A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.
NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

TO LET.
A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.
Important to the Western Country!
Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*
ALSO a few tons of Juniata

Town Lots for Sale.
THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise
NATHANIEL BEDFORD.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas
FOR SALE,
At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.
3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excelient quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.
May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.
No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,
Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of
Queensware, Glass and China,
Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.
Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,
Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.
He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*
Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.
Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.
GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.
August 2, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.
Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER.* Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.
ROBERT MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.
JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.
July 22, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co
INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—
BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.
N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.
Pittsburgh June 25, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,
all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.
SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.
N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-Irons.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.